

The Times-Dispatch
DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY.

Business Office.....105 E. Main Street
South Richmond.....1113 Hull Street
Petersburg Bureau.....106 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
Daily with Sunday.....\$4.00 \$2.00 \$1.50
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—

One Week
Daily with Sunday.....10 cents
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 7, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE NORTHERN NECK.

"Locally speaking," says the Northern Neck News, "everything looks bright, and our hopes run high that, after many years, the people of the Northern Neck will see that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, to-wit: A railroad through at least a portion of the Neck." Our contemporary is "somewhat disgruntled," however, by the seeming indifference of "the payers and business people of our Capital City" in the success of this undertaking, and would like to know why they are blind or indifferent to their own good. Says the News: "The fact that the city of Richmond is virtually cut from the trade of the Northern Neck is as damaging, in proportion, to that city as it is to the people of the Neck."

It is certainly not the fault of this part of the Richmond press that the work has not been undertaken. The Times-Dispatch having urged repeatedly the building of such a line as that now proposed, which would open an entirely new territory to the trade of this town. We cannot compel the business men to do what they do not feel impelled from selfish or community reasons to undertake. Some weeks ago a proposition was made for the building of this road upon conditions which seemed to be entirely fair, and so far as we know, nothing has been done about it. This proposition, as we have heard, was that the road would be built without other cost to the people of this town than the payment of the sum of \$150,000, in cash, the same to be paid after the road has been built and the first passenger train run over it, the money to be held in escrow by the National Bank of Virginia and to be paid to the builders only after the road has been built and put in operation.

That, as we understand, is the proposition, and the road to be constructed is to be built from a connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, or the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, either or both, at a point near Doswell, through the counties of King William, King and Queen and Essex, across the Rappahannock River, through the four lower counties of the Northern Neck to some point on or near the Chesapeake Bay, in Northumberland County. In connection with the road it is proposed, further, that steamboats shall be operated on the Rappahannock River so as to afford Richmond the opportunity of reaching the trade of Middlesex County. The construction of this road would open to the trade of Richmond a territory of fourteen hundred square miles, with a population of seventy thousand good people, who would be able to reach this town in three or four hours by this road, but who are now as far removed, practically, from Richmond and its business activities as if they lived in New Mexico or Arizona. The entire business of this rich territory now goes to Baltimore, with the exception of a small part of the tobacco business of King William County. Says a correspondent who has been making a careful study of the situation in the field:

"All of the business within five miles of the Pamunkey River goes to Baltimore. But few of the young men in the Northern Neck and the Rappahannock River counties ever go to Richmond. I do not suppose that 60 per cent. of the people in the Northern Neck ever go to Richmond, and none of them do business there, and there are few of the business men of Richmond who have ever been across the Pamunkey River into that country, which produces annually and ships and receives over a million tons of freight."

"That country" is almost within stone's throw of Richmond, and can be made a part of Richmond's trade district by the construction of a railroad seventy-five miles long. The road ought to be built. The city that has a rich and growing back-country, or hinterland, is the city that prospers. It is hoped that the business men and capitalists of Richmond will make a good start in the New Year by arranging for the building of this road. There's millions in it for Richmond.

EVERYBODY KNOWS WHISKEY.

"Is everybody presumed to know whiskey?" is a question to which the answer, "yes," has been given by the Supreme Court of Alabama. In the case of Treadwell vs. the State, recently decided by this tribunal, a bottle of whiskey was introduced in evidence. Just here, let us ask where this bottle came from, if prohibition is supreme in Alabama, and the abolition of liquor State-wide? Nevertheless, a witness was asked to open the bottle, taste the liquor and say if it were whiskey.

The defendant objected on the ground that the witness was not "an expert."

The Supreme Court thought this objection would not hold water, saying: "It is hardly to be supposed that in

this day and generation expert testimony is required in the taste of whiskey to say whether or not a liquid is whiskey."

In other words, everybody in Alabama is presumed to know the taste of whiskey. This, too, although there are thousands of people in that State, some of them politicians and some of them clerico-politicians and newspaper-politicians, who would swear on Holy Writ that never in all their lives had they tasted "the stuff."

Even the courts know that prohibition is a failure, a mask for the hypocrites, a bonanza for the blind tiger and the law-evader.

"THE WORLD" LOSING ITS HEAD.

A special committee of the United States Senate, appointed at the request of "the prisoner at the bar," so to say, has reported that it found no evidence to sustain the charge that Senator Lorimer, of Illinois, was elected a member of that body by bribery and corruption, that his majority in the Illinois Legislature was sufficient to elect him if those who sold their votes, presumably in his interest, had not been counted. Senator Frazier, of Tennessee, a member of the committee, has submitted a minority report in which, however, he makes no recommendation as to what the Senate should do with the Senator from Illinois, and "Mary-In-Her-Vine-Clad-Cottage" from Indiana has expressed his opinions upon the subject in a way that will bring down the applause of all well-trained Chattauquans.

We wish, now that he has been acquitted in a sense, that Lorimer would retire from the Senate, in the first place because he is not fit for it, and, in the second place, because he will always be viewed with suspicion even by those who are not sure that he is guilty. We are not especially interested in him for any reason except that his case has been selected by the New York World as an excuse for nibbling at the radical change in our system of government which the popular election of United States Senators would compel. The World does not go quite so far as this, really, but, while protesting that "it is somewhat of an old dog in these days of political hysteria," and "still believes in a government of checks and balances," and "still prefers delegated government to direct government," it intimates that the Lorimer case has almost upset its judgment and that if a Tammany Senator shall be elected from New York, and a corporation Senator shall be elected from Ohio, and Cabot Lodge shall be re-elected from Massachusetts an "irresistible demand" will be created "for the election of future United States Senators by the people themselves."

There is no question that the election of such Senators as these would be inadvisable and injurious to the cause of good government in the country; but the system that has given the United States such Senators as Calhoun and Clay and Webster, Morton and Morgan and Hampton, Hoar and Daniel and Root is not a system, surely, that is to be abolished simply because there have been a few black sheep in the flock. A fair comparison of the men who have been Senators with the men who have been Representatives covering a period of years, or any single year since the Government was founded, would not be to the disadvantage of the Senators, either in respect of their ability or their integrity. Only a little while ago there was a great hue and cry against the enormous amount paid for his nomination in a race before the people by a candidate for Congress in Pennsylvania.

"If the election of Eugene Foss to be Governor of Massachusetts means anything," says The World in setting down on the wrong side of the fence, "it means that the people of that State do not wish to be represented in the United States Senate by Henry Cabot Lodge." Does it not mean, in fact, or largely, that Foss spent about three times the money in his campaign for his election "by the people themselves" his Republican opponent spent?

Foss spent something like \$37,000, and Draper spent about \$12,000. That was a very large sum for Foss to spend, and it all seems to have been spent on himself, or in his own interest, as the Legislature which was chosen at the time is apparently not of his way of thinking, although opposed, let us hope, to the re-election of Mr. Lodge. We do not blame Foss for spending his money, but only note his case, as The World has noted it, to prove that direct elections by the people of United States Senators would not certainly deliver the country from the danger of the free use of money in the settlement of candidacies and issues. We are sorry to see The World lose its head "in these days of political hysteria." It has probably heard that majorities have been changed more than once in the political history of the country by the judicious, if dishonest, use of money. Only a few weeks ago it was telling how, by the use of \$250,000, one hundred thousand votes had been changed in the State of New York.

WONT EAT WITH THE COLONEL.

Several influential members of the Detroit Board of Commerce have signified their intention of withdrawing from that organization if the plan of inviting Colonel Roosevelt to be the principal guest at a banquet to be given by it shall be insisted upon. They have said frankly that if the Board shall persist in bringing to Detroit "those persons who create a distrust and uncertainty in the business world" they will set out. It would not matter greatly, perhaps, if they should; but the medicine which the Colonel administered to Lorimer at Chicago ought to be good for him. A

week or so ago, Judge Simon Baldwin, the Democratic Governor-elect of Connecticut, declined to attend a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, because, as it was said, he did not care to sit at the same table with the Colonel. But there was a reason, and a very good reason, why he should have absented himself on this occasion, and his action was worthy of him; but there is no sense in "rubbing it in." If nobody else will eat with the Colonel, let him come on down to Richmond and we shall not object to eating with him, if the soup be clear and the ducks good. It might be well for him to come before the Southern and Pennsylvania Railroads collect what he is said to owe them for transportation, as the sum of \$195,000 might pinch his appropriation for traveling expenses.

THE GOAT THAT JASON DROVE.

The first Angora goats ever brought to this country were imported from Turkey by Dr. James B. Davis, of Columbia, South Carolina, in 1849. Three years later the flock was bought by Colonel Richard Peters, of Atlanta, with the exception of one that was bought by Colonel Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, one by James Davenport, of Virginia, and one by William Osborne, of New York. South Carolina has always been noted for taking the lead in important movements of one sort and another, as for example, the secession movement, the fiftieth anniversary of which fell on Tuesday last, but it has not always kept pegging away at the things it has found.

The Angora goat, which is now declared by the Government experts at Washington to be one of the most useful of domestic animals and to have been so classed for thousands of years, was dropped by the State of its original American discovery and was not again taken up until John H. Starin, an old steamboat owner in New York, bought Folly Island near Charleston and stocked it with the creature whose back is covered with gold-lined fleece and whose flesh is fit for both kings and commoners to eat. We do not know what became of the Angora goat that was brought to Virginia fifty-seven years ago, but it is not unlikely that he and all his progeny were stolen by the Yankees who infested this State in the '60's. However that may have been, there is no reason why the cultivation of this particular breed of goat should not be again undertaken in Virginia. The special goat expert of the Department of Agriculture, who has made an intimate study of his subject, says that the usefulness of this animal has been manifested in a number of ways, for example:

"The fleece, called a 'mohair,' furnishes some of the finest fabrics among ladies' goods, and is used in various other manufactures; their habit of browsing enables the farmer in the wooded locality to use them to help in subjugating the forest; their flesh is exceedingly delicate and nutritious; their milk is richer than cow's milk; their skins are used for leather; their pelts make the neatest of rugs and robes; a few of them in a flock of sheep are a protection against wolves and dogs, and they are excellent pets for children."

The soft undercoat of the Angora, known as "pashm," is combed out in the spring, and sells for \$1.50 to \$2 a pound, each animal producing two to four pounds. The Government authority says that the flesh of even the present cross-bred animal is superior to mutton, and that it is scarcely possible to distinguish it from spring lamb. If the animals are allowed to browse, the meat gains a gamey flavor, and is known as Angora venison.

A goat that will yield from three to eight dollars worth of wool the year, that is not a-fear'd of dogs, that children can play with safely, that tastes, when cooked, more like venison than venison itself, that gives milk that is far better than the milk of Pauline Wayne, is evidently the goat that Virginia should take pride in raising. There is abundant range in this State for this gift of the gods and instead of putting all our money in peanuts and tobacco, some of it should be invested in the beautiful Angora, which would supply us with both food and drink and clothing and aid in driving the yellow dog off the reservation.

HISTORY OF THE PARCELS POST.

The history of the parcels post in this country is a history of private activity and public indifference.

Like the coinage of money and the grant of patents, the transportation of packages for hire over the national post cards is a Government monopoly. The lawful right to carry on such a business is vested in the United States and in the United States alone.

It was so in the Colonial days of this country. Royal ordinances dating from the reign of William and Mary prove the antiquity of the principle that the supreme sovereignty has sole control of the transportation of packages.

This principle was recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and the new nation entered upon its functions with a clear view that, so far as it operated in a reasonable manner, the post-office should be without competition. In those days large packages were carried in the mails. Until 1819, the United States had a genuine parcels post, without any weight limit.

In the period between 1820 and 1830 there were weak attempts by private persons to interfere with the Government monopoly in the transportation of parcels. Private parties carried packages, but Congress felt sure that no private person could compete with the post-office in the carriage of small packages. In 1845, such interference was punished by Federal statute.

Until 1850, the United States post-office was unusually prosperous and had never had a deficit. It had, until

that time, the small package business to itself. The penal law against private competition was rigidly enforced.

After 1850, the express companies were permitted by a wrongful interpretation of the statutes to compete with the Government in the transportation of packages. The result is that since 1852, the post-office has always expended more than it took in in the way of receipts. Since that year, there has been an annual deficit.

It has been estimated that the Government loses \$50,000 the day to express companies.

It is said that the whole ground upon which the express companies rest their case is a quibble over the legal meaning of the word "packet," which "used to be equivalent to the word 'package'" so far as legal construction was concerned.

The business of carrying parcels is much larger and much more profitable than that of carrying letters. The post-office could pay its own way if it had control of the parcels post business.

One of the best things that the Congress could do would be to re-vest the Post-Office Department with non-compulsive control of the parcels post. The Congress has the power and its duty in the case is clear.

THE NIGHT-GOWN, AGAIN.

Moved and instigated only by a desire to be of the most good to the largest number, The Times-Dispatch recently related in these columns some of the more striking points of the new creations in night-gowns, and is now taken to task by "T. T. T." in the Providence (Rhode Island) Tribune for being both ignorant and sarcastic in its treatment of this very practical subject. Certainly, there was no intention on our part, as alleged by the writer for the Yankee paper, of trying to "create the impression that in Boston the night-gown is taken more seriously than it is in Richmond," our whole purpose was to advise as to the latest lines upon which these concoctions could be built so that they might come within the rules laid down by the makers of our fashions. It is especially discouraging to have our observations on this particular topic attributed to "a man in Richmond," aye, truly "a man in Richmond," but a man who is a graduate in good and regular standing of a female college, and as well versed in founces and frills and furbelows as the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Vassar, himself. Admitting the force, but denying the application, of the statement that "men generally place themselves in a false position when they deal with a subject of this sort," we quote from the Providence paper as follows:

"They (the men, generally) would have it understood that they have souls above nifty or flimsy nightclothes, whereas, since the advent of pajamas, they have been very particular indeed and have gone to absurd lengths, especially in the matter of colors and tassels and pockets. For the most part, very violent colors are affected. It is true that men do not sit down at home and make pajamas, but they wear them with a great deal of pride. There are few more laughable objects on the carpet than a red-headed man of sallow complexion in a suit of pink pajamas."

We all know that the men, speaking generally, are perfect frights, whether they appear in pantaloons or pajamas; but there is no reason why the red-headed man should be selected for invidious comment. Some of the best men we have ever known are of the Titian order, and, besides, the widows of Houston have the advantage, which no one can dispute, when it comes to crimson clasp, which brings us back to the original proposition that night-gowns with bell sleeves are not at all comfortable, especially at this season of the year. The subject is of such wide interest that it would afford Colonel George Harvey the text for at least one section of his address in Richmond on the 22d of February, and we leave the subject with him.

Long life to Mrs. Esther Deas, of Montgomery, Alabama, who will celebrate her one hundred and fourth birthday on Sunday—Christmas Day—and may she be here on the 25th of December, 1910, in the full possession of all her faculties, to rejoice in the greatness and glory of her country! It is claimed, of course, that Mrs. Deas was born in North Carolina; the Associated Press says, in a dispatch from Montgomery, her present home, "on Big Coldwater Creek, December 25, 1806," but the Charlotte Observer deposes: "Mrs. Deas is from Cabarrus County, where a number of her relatives now reside." We are not taking sides further than to say that we are glad that she was not born in Mecklenburg county, and that she has a mighty good South Carolina name.

THE TWO LINES OF NEW STREET LAMPS.

Broad Street, observed from the Laurel Street cars looking east, appear like two great columns of men marching forward at tremendous strides in single file, the lower lights blending in the nighttime so that they form the shoulders and the upper light the head of these giant spectres. The illusion is perfect.

There is really such a thing as being too modest. While working in a clothing factory in New York on Tuesday, Helen Gorschen, a girl 18 years old, stabbed herself in her left leg with a pair of scissors. She refused to allow her fellow workers to stop the flow of blood by binding her leg, and died when she reached the hospital. The house surgeon said that her life would have been saved had a tourniquet been applied immediately. This is an important place of "news" to have been sent out all over the country, presumably as a warning to all girls who shall find themselves in like plight as this foolish young thing, but with the

result only of accentuating the fact that girls really have legs. They would have a hard time getting about if they hadn't. What's the use of being positively stupid about such matters?

That was a clever turn Speaker Cannon took on the Insurgents the other day, when he applied one of their own rules to them in the reading of a post-office bill of fifty thousand words. There will doubtless be a good many amusing things of the same sort when Mr. Clark becomes Speaker, if the Democratic caucus shall tie his hands so that he can't do any business. The Cannon Rules were altogether damnable when they were enforced by him; but we should like to see how they would work under so fair-minded a Speaker as Mr. Clark is certain to be.

Besides, the only way to make "Old Joe" understand how outrageous his rules were would be to work them on him and his miserable party associates; the hair of the dog being good for the bite.

Roanoke is getting very rich out of the liquor sold in Lynchburg. Prohibition does not prohibit the tremendous enrichment of the "wet" city which sells to the "dry."

Lynchburg seems to be too "dry." The James River is lower than it has been in six years. After the election contest is over, all will be well.

The New York American has taken a poll of Congress on the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution. The accuracy of which may be gauged in a measure by the statement that Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, are "non-committal" and "Republicans."

Sauerkraut, which has gone up in price, is figuring very largely in the public eye. In Iowa a wife has sued her husband's parents because they alleged that she could not make "good sauerkraut." The court sustained her side of the case, but declared that "the kraut may have been indigestible, but we never heard that discussions of the quality of kraut necessarily have a bearing on the state of the affections." However, the good wife will probably be able to cook good sauerkraut in a short while. Unhappy lies the head of the wife who cannot cook this most delicate of delicacies, this creme de la creme of the cabbage world, this exquisite food of a nation of lusty trenchermen.

A compass would be a good Christmas present for father. It can be used to advantage by him during the holidays in the "wee sma' hours."

Hist! "Who touches one drop of yonder egg-nog shall be shot like a dog! March on!" said Jolly Jim.

The story that our old friend, Charles J. Bonaparte, declined to attend a dinner given to Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democratic Governor-elect of Connecticut, by the University of Maryland, because of Judge Baldwin's difference with Mr. Roosevelt, in whose Cabinet, some persons may remember, Mr. Bonaparte had a seat, was a pure fabrication, as Mr. Bonaparte has explained. In the circumstances, therefore, the Waterbury American will ask leave to withdraw these remarks.

"Considering Mr. Bonaparte's failure to make good legally when in office, and the rather small opinion now held of his abilities by the bar everywhere, we think Judge Baldwin will count this little pettishness a compliment."

One cannot be too careful these days in accepting the stories that are told in some of the newspapers about the big men of the country.

An Atlanta woman is demanding a divorce from a man in that city who gave her a glass "diamond" in their engagement ring. The plea ought to be denied, for Atlanta is known everywhere as the home of the "lightwad."

In Virginia, it is customary for "him" to send "her" a five-pound box of the choicest sweets, but in commercial Texas, the young man sends to his admired a basket of the choicest Houston onions.

Virginia has the prettiest holly, mistletoe, and evergreens in the world. The Virginia kind is so superior that they are selling it at a very high premium in Boston.

For the first time in many a year, the V. M. I. boys will enjoy a real Christmas at home. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good!

Forty-six years ago Christmas in Virginia was a good deal different from what it is now.

Millions of Teddy Bears will stay in the store this year.

Maybe the Colonel wishes now he had bought mileage books.

How many so-called prohibitionists in Lynchburg will "turn down" eggs at social calls this Christmas? Who is willing to believe that the "moes" will be in the majority?

A Virginian, from Linden, is reported to have been robbed in Washington of \$65 in money and two gold watches by the "guide" who showed him the town. This was hard luck, but the Virginian ought to have left one of his watches at home.

Colonel William A. Gaston has withdrawn from the race as a Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Massachusetts "in order to simplify the situation and to cause no



Our stock is complete, from Diamond Rings to Dainty Trinkets costing as little as 25c. It's worth while to come here and make your selections.

Open Evenings.

Smith & Webster, 612 East Main, Jewelers and Opticians



embarrassment to the Governor-elect (Foss) in his campaign against Mr. Lodge." This action on his part will enable the Democratic members of the Massachusetts Legislature who had pledged themselves to Colonel Gaston to stand in with the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Lodge and may result in his defeat. It is to be hoped so. In one of his speeches Governor Foss said that the only legislative measure with which Mr. Lodge's name had been connected was the Force Bill, and that that was enough to damn him forever

with all good people. Governor Foss said that this measure should assure something like "an eternity of infamy" to the statesman from Nahant.

A correspondent wishes to know what sort of studs to wear in his dress shirt at a Christmas dance. Private instructions have been sent him, but as he did not say where he intended to dance, it may be necessary to admonish him that in Newberry, South Carolina, it is proper to wear jeweled cuff buttons in the shining front of the "biled" garment.

ENGLISH FORCES PREPARED FOR WAR

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

ENGLAND has already provided for the chief command of her military forces in the event of war. In mentioning a few days ago that Field Marshal Lord Kitchener is appointed to succeed Sir John French as Inspector-General of the Army in the Inspector-General of the Army in time of peace, would have supreme command thereof in the event of war. The government has now, at the instance of King George, resolved upon the creation of an office of Inspector-General of the Navy, whose duties will consist of cruising about on his flag-ship, visiting and inspecting, first one fleet then another, also the naval arsenals and strongholds, etc. In fact, that he shall fulfil in the navy much the same duties that are entrusted in the army to its Inspector-General. The Naval Inspector-General will in this way be in supreme command of all the various British fleets, and will occasionally avail himself of the opportunity of manoeuvring those in European waters and Mediterranean or else Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman.

Sir John Swinburne, who has just succeeded from the Liberal party, is the head of the family to which the poet Algernon Charles Swinburne belonged, and is well known in this country where at one time he was a frequent visitor, as representative of the English holders of Virginia State bonds. The fact of Sir John's second wife, Miss Clara Corbett, an American woman, if I remember right, of Richmond, Va., whose acquaintance he made during one of his visits to the United States. The Swinburnes are one of the oldest families in England, and were settled at Swinburne Castle, in North Devon, at the time of the Norman Conquest. The castle passed, through marriage, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Widderingtons, and since that time the Swinburnes, whose possession it has been for the last 200 years, the country seat of the head of the house of Swinburne having since 1672 been at Capheaton Hall, near Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The baronetcy held by Sir John Swinburne, is one of the very first created by King Charles II. on the restoration in 1660, and was conferred upon Sir John Swinburne, who had previously been the subject of very romantic and sensational lawsuits. As a child he had been carried off to France, kidnapped in fact in connection with those bitter quarrels that prevailed between Protestants and Roman Catholics in England, at the time of the Reformation. He was brought up in a monastery on the Continent, under a different name, was believed to have perished, and when after reaching manhood and refusing to become a monk, he returned to England to claim his extensive estates, his identity was questioned, and he was compelled to institute legal proceedings in order to establish it. This he did by describing, among other things, all the curious marks of the family punch bowl, and also the strange markings of a pet cat which he had had as a boy.

A couple of years ago, advertisements were published in the American newspapers for the descendants of Edward Swinburne, the youngest brother of the sixth baronet, who, born in 1765, came to this country, where all traces of him were lost. The advertisements were in connection with the inheritance of the extensive estates belonging to the Swinburnes of the family in the Swinburne family. A well known name in the dominions of Emperor Francis Joseph, Henry Swinburne, the traveler and author, brother of the fourth and fifth baronets, became a great favorite of Empress Marie Theresa, and also of her son, Emperor Joseph, who was godfather of one of the Swinburne children. Through his influence, his nephew, Robert Swinburne, entered the Austrian military service, in which he rose to the rank of field marshal, besides being for many years Austrian viceroy of Lombardy. He was also created a baron of the Austrian Empire. The old field marshal left a son, Edward Robert, born in 1825, who died three years ago, intestate, leaving a widow, the Austrian army, and as chamberlain of the Emperor, three years ago, without issue, having been predeceased by his only sister, Emily Constance Lazarina, who also left no issue. Conse-

quently the extensive Swinburne estates in Austria should have gone to the descendants of the field marshal's younger brother, Edward, who, as I mentioned above, came to America towards the close of the eighteenth century, and disappeared from view. As advertisements published in the American papers failed to reveal the existence of any descendants of Edward Swinburne, the Austrian property went to Paris. The late Sir John, who was the sixth baronet, the present and seventh baronet, was the principal beneficiary.

The present Sir John Swinburne is a retired captain of the royal navy, and a veteran of the Crimean War, who, although in the neighborhood of eighty, is still in splendid mental and physical vigor, and five years ago, at the age of seventy-four, married for a third time, the present Lady Swinburne being one of the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. James Moffatt, of Windsor. Sir John is remembered not only here in America, but also in South Africa. For many years ago, learning that there were no copper coins in circulation at Capetown, the result being that people had to pay a silver shilling for any purchase, however small, he took the precaution of carrying a large quantity of silver shillings, which he carried in his pockets, and which he used to pay for his purchases at Capetown, and to this day the silver shilling is known as the "Swinburne shilling," and is highly valued.

It is difficult to realize that Sir John's grandfather, the sixth baronet, whom he succeeded in 1860, had been not only a witness, but a participant in many of the events of the French Revolution, having been a very intimate friend of the great Marquis de Mirabeau, whose untimely death precipitated the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty, and the inauguration of the Reign of Terror in Paris. The late Sir John, who he died in 1860, was in his hundredth year.

The present Sir John Swinburne is a first cousin of the late Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet. Algernon Charles Swinburne was a son of Admiral Charles and Lady Jane Swinburne. Lady Jane, a daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham, was celebrated in her younger days for her remarkable beauty, which was such that when presented for the first time at court, she was complimented on her loveliness by William IV., as he drew her to him, and inquired, not merely once, but two or three times on her cheek. (Copyright, 1910, by the Brentwood Company.)

Make this Bank Your Bank

Sign your name to the list of depositors and take a step to assured prosperity.

National State and City Bank OF RICHMOND.

Capital . . \$1,000,000.00
Surplus . . \$ 600,000.00

WM. H. PALMER, President.
JOHN S. ELLIOTT, Vice-President.
WM. M. HILL, Vice-President.
J. W. SINTON, Vice-President.
JULIEN H. HILL, Cashier.

Three per cent. per annum interest allowed on Savings Deposits, compounded every six months.